

Thompson, Mary Jo,

From: Kungel, Wes (Manchin) <Wes_Kungel@manchin.senate.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2016 6:19 PM
To: Thompson, Mary Jo
Subject: RE: WV VOAD Meeting Info and Partner Recovery Summary

Thanks Mary Jo. Jimmy is reportedly working through the data with FEMA now. It sounds like they'll have something to share tomorrow morning.

From: Thompson, Mary Jo [mailto:Mary.Jo.Thompson@wv.gov]
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2016 4:33 PM
To: Kungel, Wes (Manchin) <Wes_Kungel@manchin.senate.gov>
Subject: FW: WV VOAD Meeting Info and Partner Recovery Summary

Latest Information from VOAD. Take a look at the attachments.

MJ

From: West Virginia VOAD [mailto:wvvoad@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 07, 2016 10:09 AM
To: Melissa Shortridge <melissadshortridge@gmail.com>; lumsdenwv@hotmail.com; Roxanne White <roxannewhite19@gmail.com>; jballengee@unitedwaycwv.org; sttimothysvector@frontier.com; jrcarr@rghwv.org; Linda Lewis <linda@missionariesusa.org>; robin.young@fema.dhs.gov; brandylove118@yahoo.com; james.a.hoyer.mil@mail.mil; Gianato, Jimmy J <Jimmy.J.Gianato@wv.gov>; Gross, Kimberly S <Kimberly.S.Gross@wv.gov>; Lorra Breeland <Lorra.Breeland@fema.dhs.gov>; Lisko, Al M <Al.M.Lisko@wv.gov>; FEMA-NRCC-valul@fema.dhs.gov; Thaddaeus Allen <tallen@wvdisciples.org>; wvguyanvalley@asphome.org; cwvoc.anapier@gmail.com; A. Worthy <AWorthy@lawv.net>; Anita Cline <anita.cline@uss.salvationarmy.org>; Anna Hardway <ahardway@savechildren.org>; Anne <jbd28@hotmail.com>; Anthony Buller <Anthony.Buller@fema.dhs.gov>; Appalachian Institute <ai@wju.edu>; Art Oppenwall <aoppenwall@worldrenew.net>; Aaron Titus <aaron@crisiscleanup.org>; B. Randall <bruce.randall@teamrubiconusa.org>; Barbara Chalfant <missions@wvpresbytery.org>; Barbara Mallory <bmallory@unitedwaycwv.org>; Ben Cisco <benjamin.cisco.wvvoad@gmail.com>; Beth Collins <ecollins@wju.edu>; Bob Wing <askbobfirst@frontier.com>; Bruce Poss <BPoss@samaritan.org>; Bruce Randall <caverbru@aol.com>; Byron Boggs <byronboggs@wvcsb.org>; Carol Bailey <cbailey@ccwva.org>; Elswick, Carolyn S <Carolyn.S.Elswick@wv.gov>; Chad Morrison <chad@mountaineerfoodbank.com>; Cheryl Ingraham <ingrahamc1700@aol.com>; Cindy Richardson (CLP) <cindykrichardson@yahoo.com>; Clarence Arbogast <csarbogast@aol.com>; Convoy of Hope <jasonanderson@convoyofhope.org>; Convoy of Hope 2 <kbenson@convoyofhope.org>; Craig <cgreening70@gmail.com>; Dan Christopoulos <DChristopoulos@iocc.org>; Dan Lawrence <danlawrence@verizon.net>; Dani Ramsey <dani_ramsey@hotmail.com>; Darrell Kingsbury <Darrell_Kingsbury@uss.salvationarmy.org>; Hoge, David K. <David.K.Hoge@wv.gov>; David Venables <venables@teamrubiconusa.org>; Deb Lawrence <deblawrence@verizon.net>; Debbie Stewart <dkstewart@live.com>; Deborah Kingsbury <deborah_kingsbury@uss.salvationarmy.org>; Debra Shaffer <dshaffer@ccwva.org>; Elizabeth Branch <ebranch@comcast.net>; Elizabeth Disco-Shearer <ldisco@svdpdisaster.org>; Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia <mklusmeyer@wvdiocese.org>; Eric Tissenbaum <ericacil@yahoo.com>; Erin Andrews-Sharer <erin@asphome.org>; Frank Duracher <Frank_Duracher@uss.salvationarmy.org>; Gerry White <gmcwhite7@gmail.com>; Namay, Gina L <Gina.L.Namay@wv.gov>; Gina Namy <Gina@enamay.com>; Harry Drake <hdrake@frontier.com>; Foster, Heather R <Heather.R.Foster@wv.gov>; Irma Colabrese <ircolabrese@comcast.net>; Irma Colabrese <ircolabrese@gmail.com>; Jack Cobb <cobbjack@suddenlink.net>; James Dodrill <jdodrill@wvcap.net>; Jane Prinz <jprinz99@cox.net>; Janet Kelley <jkelley@ccwva.org>; Janet Velenovsky <janet@velenovsky.com>; Jeff <jsallenwv@gmail.com>; Jeff Allen

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Subject: WV VOAD Meeting Info and Partner Recovery Summary

WV VOAD LTRG Meeting:

There will be a WV VOAD State Long Term Recovery Meeting on Thursday, September 8th at 1:30pm.

WV VOAD LTRG Meeting:

Date - September 8, 2016

Time - 1:30

Location - The First Baptist Church

515 D Street

South Charleston, WV 25303

WV VOAD will meet on Tuesday, September 13th. This is our State Quarterly meeting. We will be discussing the recent flood and moving forward with recovery.

WV VOAD Meeting:

Date - September 13th, 2016

Time - 10:00am - 2:00pm

Location - Memorial United Methodist Church

1317 Webster Road

Summersville, WV 26651

Attached is the Partner Recovery Summary as of COB 9/6/16.

A reminder...today is the last day to register with FEMA.

*West Virginia VOAD is guided by the core principles of the 4Cs — cooperation, communication, coordination,
and collaboration*

**2016 FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM
WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND
LOAN PROGRAM TERMS**

Repair Loans

<u>Income Level</u>	<u>Maximum Loan Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Loan Term</u>	<u>Estimated Monthly Payment*</u>
<=30% AMI	\$15,000	0%	5 years/60 months	Deferred/Forgivable
>30% to <=50% AMI	\$15,000	1%	15 years/180 months	\$90
>50% to <=80% AMI	\$15,000	2%	15 years/180 months	\$97

Replacement Loans

<=30% AMI	\$40,000	0%	30 years/360 months	\$111
>30% to <=50% AMI	\$40,000	1%	30 years/360 months	\$129
>50% to <=80% AMI	\$40,000	2%	30 years/360 months	\$148

Septic Repair Loans

No income limits	\$10,000	2%	10 years/120 months	\$92
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Relocation Grants

<=80% AMI	\$5,000	0%	5 years/60 months	Deferred/Forgivable
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*Estimated monthly payment amounts do not include escrows for taxes and insurance, if applicable.



To assist those affected by flooding in towns and communities across our state, the West Virginia Housing Development Fund has implemented Rebuild West Virginia. Assistance is targeted to individuals and families at or below 80 percent of area median income for their county of residence and have exhausted all avenues of federal assistance in federally-declared disaster areas or areas where the Governor has designated the program applicable.

Home Repair and Replacement Loans

Designed to provide loan funds to repair, or when necessary, replace flood damaged owner-occupied homes. Funds are generally limited to **\$15,000 per household for repairs** and **\$40,000 for full replacement or reconstruction**. Purchases of existing properties for replacement of damaged and destroyed housing is permitted within program limits. Flood insurance may also be required.

Septic Tank Repair and Replacement Loans

Created in conjunction with the WV Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), assists eligible households to repair or replace onsite septic systems or connect to a public treatment system. Up to **\$10,000** is available at an interest rate of two percent for a term of 10 years. Program loans are available to owner-occupied and long-term lessee households. There are no income limits associated with this program.

Relocation Assistance Grants

Relocation grants of up to **\$5,000** are available to families to use for moving expenses, utility hookups, site preparation for modular or manufactured houses and other expenses connected with moving a household that has been impacted by flooding.

All interested applicants are encouraged to visit www.wvhdf.com or by calling us at 1-800-933-8511 for further details and assistance. Restrictions may apply.



WV Flood Impact Data

As result of June 23, 2016 Flood

General Information

More than 20 % of our state's counties experienced devastating flooding in June

- Four counties critically impacted
- Twelve counties declared disaster, 5 counties still remain under State of Emergency

23 people lost their lives

- Several hundred rescue missions
- ____ displaced household for ____ days/months, ____ still living with family/friends
- 470 National Guard troops in the field (as of 6/27/16)

Total amount of rain - ____ gallons in ____ hours

Transportation/Highways

Data provided by: DOT

Contact: Harry Bergstrom, Harry.L.Bergstrom@wv.gov

\$56 million in road and bridge damage, plus non-reimbursable costs for inspections and administration

- 1,300 sites on state roads were washed out
- 123 bridges damaged, 15 destroyed
- 250 roads were closed during this event

Stream debris

Data provided by: (Gov. letter to President)

More than \$8 million in State funded stream debris clearance is underway, but likely twice that will be needed for to stream restoration and bank stabilization

Individual Housing

Data provided by: FEMA, FIDA report (Information attached)

Jimmy Gianato

5,130 homes registered with FEMA, approximately 75% of homes were deemed unsafe after inspection, close to 90% did not have flood insurance

- Over 9000 FEMA registrations
- 1,400 homes destroyed, 2,300 had substantial damage
- Over \$45 million total FEMA Verified Loss (FVL), almost \$20 million in total Housing Unmet Need
- Housing repairs and replacements could easily exceed \$160 million
- FEMA estimates average grant award will be less than \$9,000
- Approximately 75% of homes were deemed unsafe after inspection
- Close to 90% did not have flood insurance
- Almost \$50 million in loans have been made

Public Assistance

Data provided by: Jimmy Gianato (Information attached)

- Over \$66 million has been obligated to date
 - Over 46 million for Human Services
 - Almost \$20 million for Infrastructure
 - Almost \$66 million in disaster costs in 2015
 - Estimated \$13 million in Mitigation costs for 2015 and 2016
 - 133 Applicants

SBA

Data provided by: US SBA, Eric.D.Sayles@sba.gov, to Sec. Burdette (Information attached)

Contact: Matthew Young, Public Affairs Specialist

404-331-0333 ext 2185

Matthew.Young@sba.gov

\$49,179,800 Total dollars approved for Home, Business, and Economic Injury loans

- Business Loans
 - 1,301 registrations referred by FEMA, 162 applications received, 67 loans approved
 - \$6,661,100 dollars approved
- Home Loans
 - 4,449 registrations referred by FEMA, 1,385 applications received, 698 loans approved
 - \$42,454,700 dollars approved
- RISE numbers
 - 335 applications received
 - 129 applicants approved – 836 employees
 - Total amount awarded \$1,117,980
 - Total donations \$511,751

Public schools

Data provided by: Jimmy Gianato

- 35 schools damaged
- 5 destroyed and will need replaced at a new location out of the floodplain

Sales Tax

Data provided by: Dept. of Revenue

Contact: Mark Muchow

Mark.B.Muchow@wv.gov

Up to \$9 million sales tax loss for July and August

Agriculture damage

Data provided by: Dept. of Agriculture, Commissioner's Office

Jennifer Keaton, 304-558-3200, jkeaton@wvda.us

Contact: Richard Snuffer II, State Executive Director, USDA (he sent the information)

304-284-4801

Rick.Snuffer@wv.usda.gov

Approximate/rounded numbers of June flooding damages are:

- 40 counties reporting agricultural impact
- 5,300 Farms affected;
- \$1.7 million - corn lost/damaged;
- \$1.6 million hay lost/damaged;
- \$500,000 pasture damaged;
- \$1.2 million farm structures damaged/destroyed;
- \$60,000 machinery damages/losses
- 700 total livestock losses (poultry (600), cattle, sheep, hogs);
- Farm fences damaged or destroyed in at least 26 counties.
- Other crop damages/losses: Strawberries, pumpkins; sweet corn, other specialty crops

11 counties have requested Emergency Conservation Program implementation:

- Approximately \$2,000,000 estimated for clean-up of ag land (not streambanks nor stream channels) for:
 - Debris Removal
 - Grading/shaping and reseeding
 - Fence replacement/repair
 - Conservation Structure replacement/repair (ponds, springs, etc.)

Multiple notices of loss related to mechanically harvested feed and purchased feed stuffs have been accepted through the Emergency Livestock Assistance Program (ELAP).

Workforce

Data provided by: WV Workforce Office (Information attached)

Contact: Beth Carenbauer

304-558-7024

Beth.N.Carenbauer@wv.gov

- 1206 Disaster related claims have been filed
- Total Wages lost as of 9/29/16 were over \$2 million, and could exceed \$2.8 million

Division of Natural Resources

Data provided by: WV DNR

Contact:

Parks and Recreation

Greenbrier River Trail (Greenbrier & Pocahontas Counties) - \$2,000,000.00 (rough estimate) Little Beaver SP (Raleigh County) - \$2,883.00 Moncove Lake SP (Monroe County) - \$4,876 Greenbrier SF (Greenbrier County) - \$100,000.00 Babcock SP (Fayette County) - \$35,000.00 Hawks Nest SP (Fayette County) - \$4,188.00+

Subtotal - \$2,146,947.00

Wildlife

Public Stream Access Sites (Summers County) - \$11,900.00 Wallback WMA (Roane County) - \$9,600.00+ Edray Trout Hatchery (Pocahontas County) - \$3,410.00 + Bridge Handley WMA (Pocahontas County) - \$3,000.00

Subtotal - \$27,910.00+

Law Enforcement

Subtotal (multiple counties) - \$25,800.24

DNR Total - \$2,200,657.24+

Tourism

Data provided by: WV Tourism Office

Contact: Amy Goodwin

OVERVIEW

- 44 tourism industry members (from 9 counties) shared completed surveys showing some type of impact from the June 2016 flooding.
- The affected areas (based on survey results) include: Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mercer, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Putnam and Randolph counties.

KEY FINDINGS (as reported in survey responses)

- Operations disrupted or businesses closed: 1 to 40 days / 7 days being the average.
- Estimated number of visitors lost: nearly 34,000
- Estimated loss of revenue: nearly \$22 million
- 19 respondents indicated their employees were unemployed anywhere from a few days to a few weeks
- Primary immediate and/or long-term infrastructure needs included: road repairs, basement and parking area clean-ups, debris removal, and general repairs.
- While most respondents were not directly impacted by the flooding, many were impacted by either impassable routes, cancellation of events, or perception that the entire state was under water
- Water related attractions such as lakes, rivers, and rafting outfitters saw significant declines in business for reasons including high waters eliminating access (during flooding) and perception of high water (even after waters receded).

9 COUNTY BREAKDOWNS (as reported in survey responses)

Fayette

Reported Revenue Lost: \$989,125

Key Infrastructure Needs: Public and Private Roads need repaired, inspected | Sewer systems need inspected, repaired

Greenbrier

Reported Revenue Lost: \$20,189,250

Key Infrastructure Needs: Drainage Problems | Public and Private Roads need repaired, inspected | Bridges need inspected, repaired | Power Grid inspection, update

Kanawha

Reported Revenue Lost: \$137,050

Key Infrastructure Needs: Boat Ramp and Parking Area repairs (WV DNR-Wildlife) | Street signs washed away | Interstate signs indicating 'emergency vehicle access only' deterring visitors

Mercer

Reported Revenue Lost: \$12,000

Key Infrastructure Needs: N/A

Monroe

Reported Revenue Lost: \$2,000

Key Infrastructure Needs: Removal of debris and rock at culverts and a walkway | Need gravel to replace flooded walkways, shoulders, paths, etc.

Nicholas

Reported Revenue Lost: \$305,783

Key Infrastructure Needs: Roads need re-graveled | Summerville Lake specific: cleaning up debris water, restore power, cleaning up mud, improving water quality and clarity, repairing damages to campsites, rest rooms, cleaning up kayak launch

Pocahontas

Reported Revenue Lost: \$172,300

Key Infrastructure Needs: Bridge inspections and repairs | Road inspections, repairs | Culvert replacements | Trail surface improvement | Debris and tree removal

Putnam

Reported Revenue Lost: \$5,000

Key Infrastructure Needs: N/A

Randolph

Reported Revenue Lost: \$5,000

Key Infrastructure Needs: N/A

Registrants by County

County	Total	wFVL	% wFVL
Clay (County)	804	646	80.30%
Fayette (County)	330	257	77.90%
Greenbrier (County)	2,056	1,458	70.90%
Jackson (County)	59	39	66.10%
Kanawha (County)	1,838	1,307	71.10%
Lincoln (County)	87	61	70.10%
Monroe (County)	66	43	65.20%
Nicholas (County)	883	663	75.10%
Pocahontas (County)	81	51	63.00%
Roane (County)	277	206	74.40%
Summers (County)	181	112	61.90%
Webster (County)	391	287	73.40%
Grand Total	7,053	5,130	72.70%

Registrants by County // wFVL

County	Total	Total FVL	Avg. FVL/Household
Clay (County)	646	\$ 6,179,928.59	\$ 9,566.45
Fayette (County)	257	\$ 1,393,865.76	\$ 5,423.60
Greenbrier (County)	1,458	\$12,971,715.17	\$ 8,896.92
Jackson (County)	39	\$ 102,039.79	\$ 2,616.40
Kanawha (County)	1,307	\$15,283,621.82	\$ 11,693.67
Lincoln (County)	61	\$ 196,660.91	\$ 3,223.95
Monroe (County)	43	\$ 198,164.10	\$ 4,608.47
Nicholas (County)	663	\$ 3,926,452.24	\$ 5,922.25
Pocahontas (County)	51	\$ 190,076.57	\$ 3,726.99
Roane (County)	206	\$ 1,618,561.03	\$ 7,857.09
Summers (County)	112	\$ 572,647.19	\$ 5,112.92
Webster (County)	287	\$ 2,693,490.81	\$ 9,384.99
Grand Total	5,130	\$45,327,223.98	\$ 8,835.72

Registrants by County // wFVL // Flood Insurance Status

County	No Ins.	Yes Ins.	% Ins.
Clay (County)	598	48	8.00%
Fayette (County)	245	12	4.90%
Greenbrier (County)	1,288	170	13.20%
Jackson (County)	38	1	2.60%
Kanawha (County)	1,041	266	25.60%
Lincoln (County)	61	-	0.00%
Monroe (County)	36	7	19.40%
Nicholas (County)	615	48	7.80%
Pocahontas (County)	46	5	10.90%
Roane (County)	188	18	9.60%
Summers (County)	91	21	23.10%
Webster (County)	249	38	15.30%
Grand Total	4,496	634	14.10%

- There was widespread damage in the disaster area affecting 5,130 homes and businesses – 73% of all FEMA applicants incurred some form of FEMA verified loss (FVL)
- FEMA estimates that the average grant award for each applicant will be less than \$9,000

Low Income: \$19,800
 Moderate Income: \$36,000
 Note: Moderate # Includes Low #

CLAY COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BICKMORE	\$7,186,679	\$250,984	23	39
BOMONT	\$2,617,713	\$1,364,020	23	37
CHLOE	\$43,800	\$78	1	1
CLAY	\$4,850,016	\$885,062	58	91
CLAY COUNTY	\$6,960	\$11,117	1	1
CLENDENIN	\$931,387	\$240,388	17	21
DILLE	\$819,757	\$101,158	10	18
DUCK	\$513,890	\$98,499	10	16
GLEN	\$187,916	\$17,672	7	10
HARTLAND	\$28,000	\$27,509	0	1
INDORE	\$1,782,862	\$180,235	42	61
IVY DALE	\$75,000	\$1,164	0	0
IVYDALE	\$7,582,987	\$224,866	22	34
LIZEMORES	\$758,509	\$70,218	16	25
MAYSEL	\$872,805	\$153,280	15	29
NEBO	\$9,036	\$297	1	1
NEWTON	\$41,752	\$4,371	1	2
OVAPA	\$135,804	\$65,839	3	4
PROCIOS	\$8,270,939	\$1,871,244	46	88
TWORUN	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
VALLEY FORK	\$1,200	\$0	1	1
WALLBACK	\$3,051,407	\$553,421	38	53
WIDEN	\$243,892	\$58,508	9	14
Clay (County)	\$40,021,107	\$6,179,929	345	548

FAYETTE COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALLOY	\$28,800	\$5,641	0	1
ANSTED	\$801,947	\$32,532	14	24
BECKWITH	\$21,600	\$817	0	1
BELVA	\$628,121	\$231,853	4	8
BRADLEY	\$35,000	\$811	0	1
BROWNSVILLE	\$16,116	\$2,764	1	1
CANNELTON	\$33,844	\$0	0	1
CHARLTON HEI	\$11,396	\$3,877	2	2
CORLISS	\$4,800	\$66	1	1
DANESE	\$290,705	\$13,604	1	2
DIXIE	\$225,092	\$95,903	2	3
EDMOND	\$62,840	\$6,194	3	5
FAYETTEVILLE	\$1,821,395	\$240,963	10	21
GAULEY BRIDG	\$618,585	\$49,727	9	12
GLEN FERRIS	\$291,816	\$3,478	3	3
GLEN JEAN	\$75,400	\$0	0	0
HICO	\$63,206	\$1,360	1	3
HILTON VILLAG	\$16,512	\$0	1	1
JODIE	\$69,024	\$4,391	2	2
KANAWHA FALL	\$9,000	\$3,659	1	1
KIMBERLY	\$20,256	\$356	0	1
KINCAID	\$95,724	\$9,637	3	5
LOOKOUT	\$232,592	\$6,312	1	4
MEADOW BRIDG	\$246,276	\$15,395	9	13
MINDEN	\$79,116	\$18,349	4	7
MONTGOMERY	\$57,000	\$612	2	2
MOUNT CARBO	\$42,000	\$9,831	2	3
MOUNT HOPE	\$140,092	\$3,605	10	11
NALLEN	\$783,078	\$357,981	6	12
OAK HILL	\$772,260	\$62,763	9	13
POWELLTON	\$82,800	\$3,874	1	4
PROSPERITY	\$18,000	\$0	1	1
RAINELLE	\$4,172,124	\$58,450	16	20
ROBSON	\$24,000	\$262	2	2
RUSSELVILLE	\$20,628	\$0	0	1
SCARBRO	\$242,507	\$31,159	6	7
SMITHERS	\$97,152	\$1,345	2	3
SWISS	\$77,000	\$1,438	0	1
VICTOR	\$671,689	\$46,069	9	11
WINONA	\$582,064	\$68,787	13	19
Fayette	\$13,581,557	\$1,393,866	151	233

GREENBRIER COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$3,018,111	\$331,241	37	73
ASBURY	\$53,364	\$1,373	2	3
CALDWELL	\$5,273,286	\$694,436	34	67
CHARMCO	\$1,954,559	\$500,975	40	66
CLINTONVILLE	\$335,536	\$33,892	1	4
CRAWLEY	\$2,289,477	\$129,013	16	39
CRICHTON	\$67,000	\$1,612	0	1
FORT SPRING	\$9,036	\$35,506	2	2
FORT SPRINGS	\$80,000	\$9,442	0	0
FRANKFORD	\$1,126,979	\$29,756	9	16
HINES	\$506,503	\$54,942	8	13
LESLIE	\$2,731,928	\$216,201	8	15
LEWISBURG	\$7,052,541	\$266,796	35	54
MAXWELTON	\$41,296	\$2,396	2	3
MEADOW BRIDGE	\$174,172	\$5,107	0	4
NALLEN	\$19,000	\$21,916	1	1
NORTH SPRING	\$65,482	\$11,640	0	0
QUINWOOD	\$355,483	\$20,880	10	15
RAINELLE	\$19,077,703	\$5,374,172	219	372
RAYNELLE	\$9,720	\$4,299	1	1
RENICK	\$792,181	\$94,072	19	32
RONCEVERTE	\$4,479,846	\$370,399	58	89
RUPERT	\$4,855,695	\$1,682,637	44	104
RUSSELVILLE	\$30,000	\$449	0	1
SINKS GROVE	\$25,000	\$65	0	1
SMOOT	\$219,233	\$33,139	6	8
WHITE SULP SPRINGS	\$90,000	\$0	0	0
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	\$13,488	\$28,888	1	1
WHITE SULPHUR	\$12,000	\$0	1	1
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING	\$15,000	\$0	1	1
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	\$28,462,974	\$2,957,750	189	382
WHITE SUPHUR SPRINGS	\$1,702	\$18,359	1	1
WILLIAMSBURG	\$461,977	\$40,361	3	10
Greenbrier (County)	\$83,700,272	\$12,971,715	748	1380

JACKSON COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ADVENT	\$62,000	\$1,448	1	1
COTTAGEVILLE	\$79,200	\$1,246	0	1
GAY	\$7,200	\$275	1	1
KENNA	\$480,628	\$47,574	9	10
LE ROY	\$145,896	\$3,461	3	4
MOUNT ALTO	\$0	\$0	1	1
RAVENSWOOD	\$618,478	\$40,797	7	12
RIPLEY	\$106,716	\$3,659	4	6
SANDYVILLE	\$282,764	\$3,579	2	3
Jackson (County)	\$1,782,882	\$102,040	28	39

LINCOLN COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALKOL	\$1,414,774	\$159,454	31	44
ALUM CREEK	\$173,800	\$1,927	1	1
BRANCHLAND	\$5,604	\$166	1	1
GRIFFITHSVILLE	\$13,422	\$291	2	2
HARTS	\$231,956	\$23,995	9	14
RANGER	\$25,356	\$7,399	3	3
SIAS	\$8,000	\$440	1	1
SOD	\$168,000	\$1,212	0	0
SPURLOCKVILLE	\$4,164	\$904	1	1
SUMERCO	\$23,780	\$873	3	3
Lincoln (County)	\$2,068,856	\$196,661	52	70

Low Income: \$19,800
Moderate Income: \$36,000
Note: Moderate # Includes Low #

KANAWHA COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BELLE	\$803,887	\$40,245	5	10
BLUE CREEK	\$67,000	\$27,928	1	1
BOMONT	\$13,000	\$0	2	2
CABIN CREEK	\$16,800	\$0	3	3
CANNELTON	\$22,800	\$1,073	0	1
CEDAR GROVE	\$13,992	\$128	1	1
CHARLESTON	\$5,554,325	\$445,300	50	95
CHARLSTON	\$18,000	\$0	1	1
CHESAPEAKE	\$205,240	\$0	1	1
CLENDEN	\$2,911	\$777	1	1
CLENDENIN	\$63,068,731	\$8,011,513	279	484
DRYBRANCH	\$15,348	\$1,605	2	2
DUNBAR	\$143,796	\$2,842	3	3
EAST BANK	\$172,720	\$0	1	2
ELKVIEW	\$38,026,843	\$6,342,604	231	414
ESKDALE	\$36,792	\$4,303	1	2
FALLING ROCK	\$833,618	\$292,792	6	14
GLASGOW	\$105,512	\$5,065	4	5
HANDLEY	\$138,940	\$4,630	1	1
HANSFORD	\$9,000	\$0	1	1
HERNSHAW	\$151,213	\$4,606	2	2
HUNTINGTON	\$9,989	\$0	1	1
LONDON	\$27,000	\$68	0	1
LOONEYVILLE	\$1,755	\$0	1	1
MALDEN	\$0	\$0	1	1
MAMMOTH	\$17,000	\$0	3	3
MARMET	\$12,112	\$0	1	1
MIAMI	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
MONTGOMERY	\$95,200	\$543	1	1
NITRO	\$116,434	\$2,341	1	3
POND GAP	\$8,000	\$0	1	1
PRATT	\$193,872	\$19,779	2	5
PROCIUS	\$36,000	\$14,147	0	1
ROCK	\$41,816	\$13,947	0	0
SAINT ALBANS	\$197,640	\$9,191	7	10
SHREWSBURY	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
SISSONVILLE	\$446,328	\$19,958	0	2
SOUTH CHARLE	\$291,271	\$18,238	2	3
TAD	\$7,068	\$0	1	1
WALTON	\$20,472	\$0	0	1
Kanawha	\$111,001,221	\$15,283,622	619	1083

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BARTOW	\$0	\$879	1	1
BUCKEYE	\$68,000	\$13,702	0	1
CASS	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
DUNMORE	\$15,500	\$100	1	1
DURBIN	\$40,000	\$923	0	0
HILLSBORO	\$291,559	\$9,406	8	11
MARLINTON	\$1,455,319	\$114,509	20	38
SLATYFORK	\$326,648	\$43,403	2	3
SNOWSHOE	\$40,000	\$0	0	0
VALLEY HEAD	\$51,900	\$7,156	0	0
Pocahontas	\$2,297,722	\$190,077	33	56

MONROE COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$1,162,278	\$182,989	27	38
GREENVILLE	\$144,112	\$3,195	0	3
LINDSIDE	\$35,695	\$2,816	1	2
PETERSTOWN	\$18,356	\$0	1	1
SECONDCREEK	\$80,000	\$285	0	0
SINKS GROVE	\$60,100	\$1,018	0	0
UNION	\$87,636	\$1,062	3	4
WAYSIDE	\$29,556	\$6,799	3	3
Monroe (County)	\$1,617,733	\$198,164	35	51

NICHOLAS COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BELVA	\$1,215,940	\$262,391	5	16
BIRCH RIVER	\$3,422,678	\$905,010	66	97
CANVAS	\$308,347	\$12,302	5	8
CLAY	\$6,000	\$0	1	1
COWEN	\$25,000	\$31,518	0	1
CRAGISVILLE	\$10,000	\$986	1	1
CRAIGSVILLE	\$1,393,891	\$158,273	32	49
DILLE	\$313,392	\$34,258	4	9
DIXIE	\$18,000	\$0	1	1
DRENNEN	\$110,044	\$3,775	4	6
FENWICK	\$444,413	\$81,135	14	20
GILBOA	\$86,892	\$6,833	2	3
INDORE	\$21,600	\$6,116	0	1
KESLERS CROSS LANES	\$32,000	\$1,156	0	1
KESSLERS CROSS LANES	\$73,190	\$537	0	0
LEIVASY	\$313,340	\$34,346	3	5
MOUNT LOOKOUT	\$78,340	\$700	2	4
MOUNT NEBO	\$842,508	\$70,705	6	18
NALLEN	\$359,300	\$371,594	6	11
NETTIE	\$262,852	\$16,901	5	9
POOL	\$33,516	\$39,350	3	3
QUINWOOD	\$176,776	\$21,494	3	5
RICHWOOD	\$13,286,754	\$1,261,312	167	256
RUNA	\$24,000	\$8,490	0	1
SUMMERSVILLE	\$15,568,838	\$539,612	68	98
SWISS	\$320,110	\$13,622	6	10
TIOGA	\$328,459	\$44,035	13	16
Nicholas (County)	\$39,076,160	\$3,926,452	417	650

SUMMERS COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$786,136	\$58,631	10	19
CORINNE	\$36,000	\$0	0	1
FOREST HILL	\$422,224	\$63,035	6	6
HINTON	\$1,840,138	\$194,939	28	46
JUMPING BRANCH	\$103,992	\$1,593	2	2
MEADOW BRIDGE	\$61,776	\$16,805	5	6
MEADOW CREEK	\$98,704	\$1,965	4	6
NIMITZ	\$18,000	\$189	1	1
PENCE SPRINGS	\$385,891	\$79,181	7	11
PIPESTEM	\$53,976	\$3,832	1	1
SANDSTONE	\$783,945	\$67,550	12	19
SUMMERSVILLE	\$9,684	\$522	1	1
TALCOTT	\$433,149	\$84,406	10	11
Summers (County)	\$5,033,615	\$572,647	87	130

Low Income: \$19,800
Moderate Income: \$36,000
Note: Moderate # Includes Low #

ROANE COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
AMMA	\$1,730,979	\$304,944	10	16
CLENDENIN	\$2,227,087	\$457,620	18	34
ELKVIEW	\$97,088	\$20,353	1	3
GANDEEVILLE	\$181,436	\$15,228	1	2
LEFT HAND	\$637,183	\$186,697	5	8
LOONEYVILLE	\$452,176	\$83,545	4	8
NEWTON	\$1,525,210	\$304,101	23	41
OVAPA	\$16,800	\$8,472	1	1
PIGEON	\$140,208	\$25,442	3	3
PROCIUS	\$625,624	\$62,037	3	8
REEDY	\$13,000	\$4,832	1	1
SPENCER	\$201,526	\$19,649	10	12
WALLBACK	\$10,800	\$0	1	1
WALTON	\$2,227,169	\$125,640	20	34
Roane (County)	\$10,086,286	\$1,618,561	101	172

WEBSTER COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BERGOO	\$453,608	\$28,030	4	6
BIRCH RIVER	\$55,680	\$2,135	0	2
CAMDEN ON GAULEY	\$2,666,200	\$1,085,779	31	53
CAMDEN ON GAULEY	\$5,000	\$5,936	1	1
CAMDENONGAULEY	\$2,300	\$0	1	1
CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY	\$38,000	\$48	0	0
COWEN	\$2,231,820	\$476,943	33	60
DIANA	\$44,964	\$0	3	3
ERBACON	\$667,244	\$100,400	6	13
HACKER VALLEY	\$59,036	\$2,236	2	3
RICHWOOD	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
TIOGA	\$3,800	\$19,130	2	2
UPPERGLADE	\$225,391	\$17,256	10	11
WEBSTER SPRING	\$25,200	\$0	0	1
WEBSTER SPRINGS	\$5,054,727	\$955,599	76	128
Webster (County)	\$11,541,766	\$2,693,491	170	285

Summers County, \$572,647

Webster County, \$2,693,491

Roane County, \$1,618,561

Pocahontas County, \$190,077

Nicholas County, \$3,926,452

Monroe County, \$198,164

Lincoln County, \$198,661

Kenawha County, \$15,283,622

Greenbrier County, \$12,971,715

Fayette County, \$1,393,866

Jackson County, \$102,040

[illegible]

Low	Moderate	FVL	SRG
13.03%	12.17%	13.63%	12.44%
5.70%	5.18%	3.08%	4.22%
28.25%	30.65%	28.62%	26.01%
1.06%	0.87%	0.23%	0.55%
23.38%	24.06%	33.72%	34.49%
1.96%	1.55%	0.43%	0.64%
1.32%	1.13%	0.44%	0.50%
3.29%	2.89%	8.66%	12.14%
1.25%	1.24%	0.42%	0.71%
3.81%	3.82%	3.57%	3.13%
10.54%	10.11%	1.26%	1.56%
6.42%	6.33%	5.94%	3.59%
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

4273DR-WV Declared 6-25-16 & 4236DR-WV Declared 08/07/2015

10/5/2016

Program	OBLIGATED TO DATE DR4236	FIT OBLIGATED TO DATE DR4273	TOTAL Combined Disasters 4236 & 4273
Human Services	\$ -	\$ 46,337,143	\$ 46,337,143
Infrastructure	\$ 9,104,268	\$ 19,960,098	\$ 29,064,366
Mitigation	\$ 87,451		\$ 87,451
Operations	\$ -	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000
TOTAL OBLIGATED	\$ 9,191,719	\$ 66,441,241	\$ 75,632,960
Total \$ obligation required to meet threshold			\$ 253,860,178
Total required to meet threshold			\$ 178,227,218
% Obligated			29.79%
Per capita threshold for disasters declared on/after Jan. 1, 2016 through Dec. 31, 2016		\$ 137.00	
POPULATION (state) WV		http://factfinder.census.gov	
2015 Population Estimate		1,844,128	
2010 Census		1,852,994	

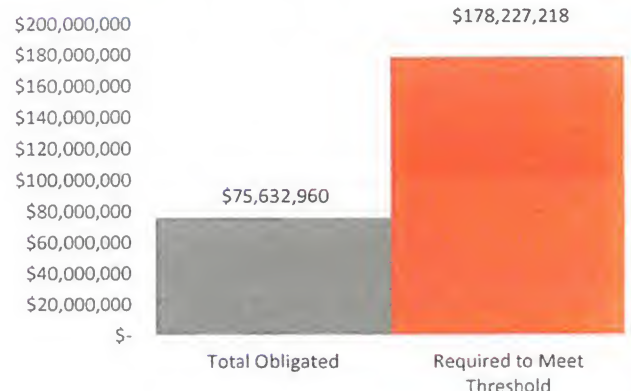
Human Services Detail

Unemployment	\$155,067
Crisis Counseling -SCC	\$258,262
Legal Services	\$5,000
ONA	\$6,570,000
Housing Assistance	\$34,220,000
Human Services	\$787,138
Immediate Needs (water/meals)	\$2,001,166
Manufacturing Housing	\$1,683,166
TOTAL	\$45,679,799

Operations Detail

Mission Assignment AmeriCorps	\$144,000
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Obligated Vs. Threshold



As stated in the ETA Handbook No. 356, the first line of defense for any individual that is unemployed due to a disaster is the State Unemployment Compensation Program. The Disaster Unemployment Act (DUA) prohibits the payment of DUA for any week of unemployment for which the individual qualifies for unemployment compensation. The purpose of the DUA program is to provide unemployment assistance to those individuals who become unemployed or cannot commence employment as a direct result of a major disaster and are not covered under the Federal or State Unemployment Compensation programs.

Based upon the protocol for DUA, at the time an individual reports to a local office the staff must first determine if the person qualifies for State or Federal Unemployment Compensation. Three factors have to be met to be eligible for this program 1) the individual must have earned \$2,200.00 in at least two quarters of their base period which encompasses the first four of the last five completed quarters 2) the individual must be able and available and actively seeking full-time work in an occupation that they have experience or training in 3) the individual must not have any barriers that would prevent being able to work such as transportation, child care, etc. If any individual meets all the requirements under the state's unemployment compensation program, they must be paid benefits under that program. However, if the individual does meet this criteria they can apply for Disaster Unemployment program.

Here are a few scenarios in which an individual would qualify for DUA:

Claimant A – This individual was injured during the flood due to a tree falling on his vehicle. Even though he had a job that was not affected by the flood, he was not able and available to work as a direct result of the disaster, which is a requirement for Regular unemployment. Therefore, he would be denied for this program but would qualify for the DUA program.

Claimant B – This individual was on Regular unemployment when the disaster occurred. However, his vehicle was damaged as a direct result of the disaster rendering him unable to seek work, which is a requirement to continue receiving Regular unemployment. Therefore, staff would take a DUA claim based on the current circumstances. At the point that the claimant had transportation, the claimant would be removed from the DUA claim and placed back on the Regular unemployment claim. Remember DUA cannot be paid if the claimant is eligible for Regular unemployment in any week.

Claimant C – A doctor cannot operate his practice due to the disaster. Since he would more than likely be required to file unemployment contribution reports on his employees, report wages, and pay into the Regular unemployment program, all of his employees would more than likely qualify for Regular unemployment. However, he is a sole proprietorship and would not report his wages. He would not qualify for Regular unemployment, but would qualify for DUA.

In the current disaster, we had several individuals who had commenced employment during the second quarter of 2016, which caused those individuals to not have wages during their base period, which caused them to be monetarily ineligible for Regular unemployment. In addition, we had a couple individuals who had quit a job to start a new job, but were prevented from starting the new job as a direct result of the disaster. These individuals were all denied Regular unemployment because they had quit their last job due to no fault on the part of the employer. These individuals would qualify for DUA. There are many scenarios, but to qualify for the DUA program, the claimant's inability to work, get to work, etc. must be a direct result of the disaster and they must not qualify for Regular unemployment.

County of Residence	Number of Disaster Related UI Claimants and DUA Claimants	Wages Reported in 2nd Quarter 2016	Weeks Claimed after filing their UI or DUA claim	Average Wages earned per week in the 2nd Quarter 2016 (Column C / Column B / 13)	Wages Lost (Column D * Column E)
Greenbrier	649	\$4,855,091.88	1563	\$575.45	\$899,428.35
Monroe	62	\$443,589.72	108	\$550.35	\$59,437.80
Kanawha	145	\$518,259.11	1055	\$274.93	\$290,051.15
Pocahontas	5	\$34,481.93	12	\$530.49	\$6,365.88
Roane	35	\$110,709.22	173	\$243.31	\$42,092.63
Webster	22	\$161,564.57	158	\$564.91	\$89,255.78
Fayette	26	\$164,412.48	116	\$486.42	\$56,424.72
Clay	29	\$82,902.65	170	\$219.90	\$37,383.00
Nicholas	108	\$622,798.06	918	\$443.58	\$407,206.44
Randolph	3	\$6,887.50	24	\$176.60	\$4,238.40
Summers	9	\$62,498.89	12	\$534.17	\$6,410.04
Wyoming	2	\$23,504.00	6	\$904.00	\$5,424.00
Braxton	5	\$41,726.78	15	\$641.95	\$9,629.25
Upshur	3	\$45,081.94	3	\$1,155.94	\$3,467.82
Wood	1	\$6,435.01	1	\$495.00	\$495.00
Wayne	1	\$6,240.00	3	\$480.00	\$1,440.00
Raleigh	5	\$30,803.43	29	\$473.89	\$13,742.81
Lewis	4	\$33,294.12	13	\$640.27	\$8,323.51
Hardy	1	\$3,751.90	0	\$288.60	\$0.00
Jackson	2	\$18,779.30	9	\$722.28	\$6,500.52
Mingo	1	\$5,144.40	11	\$395.72	\$4,352.92
Monroe	2	\$6,779.99	14	\$260.76	\$3,650.64
Jefferson	1	\$3,420.00	7	\$263.07	\$1,841.49
Logan	2	\$4,409.55	7	\$169.59	\$1,187.13
Calhoun	4	\$14,846.58	26	\$285.51	\$7,423.26
Boone	1	\$4,771.38	4	\$367.02	\$1,468.08
UNKNOWN	78	\$603,978.72	137	\$595.63	\$81,601.31
TOTAL					\$2,048,841.93

County of Residence	Number of Disaster Related UI Claimants and DUA Claimants, who are still claiming as of 12/24/2016	Wages Reported in 2nd Quarter 2016	Remaining Weeks To Be Claimed 09/24/2016 to 12/24/2016	Average Wages earned per week in the 2nd Quarter 2016 ((Column C / Column B) /	Wages Lost or could be lost (Column D * Column E)
Kanawha	82	\$307,475.91	917	\$288.43	\$264,490.31
Nicholas	64	\$346,972.92	763	\$417.03	\$318,193.89
Greenbrier	49	\$138,900.65	394	\$218.05	\$85,911.70
Webster	9	\$65,696.57	117	\$561.50	\$65,695.50
Randolph	3	\$6,887.50	39	\$176.60	\$6,887.40
Roane	12	\$38,935.44	78	\$249.58	\$19,467.24
Clay	12	\$27,576.59	95	\$176.77	\$16,793.15
Fayette	5	\$42,738.88	52	\$657.52	\$34,191.04
Raleigh	2	\$3,486.55	13	\$134.09	\$1,743.17
Braxton	1	\$3,314.48	13	\$254.96	\$3,314.48
Pocahontas	1	\$5,500.47	13	\$423.11	\$5,500.43
Mingo	1	\$5,144.40	13	\$395.72	\$5,144.36
Lewis	2	\$5,722.22	13	\$220.08	\$2,861.04
Jackson	2	\$15,248.08	26	\$586.46	\$15,247.96
UNKNOWN	1	\$4,282.78	13	\$329.44	\$4,282.72
TOTAL					\$849,724.39

Population Trends

Nicholas County

Census Tract	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Numerical Chg 10-14	Percent Chg 10-14
9501	--	1,617	1,452	1,361	1,287	1,325	(292)	-18.1%
9503	--	3,070	3,046	3,086	3,184	3,123	53	1.7%
9504	--	5,136	5,406	4,761	4,557	4,497	(639)	-12.4%
9506	--	5,702	5,688	5,752	5,736	5,862	160	2.8%
9507	--	2,872	2,740	3,094	3,246	3,508	636	22.1%
US	301,461,533	303,965,272	306,603,772	309,138,711	311,536,594	314,107,084	12,645,551	4.2%
WV	1,811,403	1,840,802	1,846,372	1,850,481	1,853,619	1,853,881	42,478	2.3%

Poverty Trends

Nicholas County

Census Tract	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Numerical Chg 10-14	Percent Chg 10-14
9501	21.3%	26.8%	27.6%	22.3%	19.3%	-2.0%	-9.4%
9503	14.3%	9.6%	7.8%	10.5%	12.3%	-2.0%	-14.0%
9504	25.0%	22.5%	26.4%	27.5%	24.9%	-0.1%	-0.4%
9506	18.7%	17.2%	16.8%	15.8%	12.7%	-6.0%	-32.1%
9507	18.8%	18.4%	20.1%	20.3%	23.3%	4.5%	23.9%
US	18.2%	18.7%	18.0%	18.4%	18.3%	0.1%	0.5%
WV	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	15.6%	0.3%	2.0%

Nicholas County								
Per Capita Income								
Census Tract	Total Population ACS 5yr ave. 2005-2009	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Numerical Chg 10-14	Percent Chg 10-14
9501	--	\$22,931	\$16,741	\$17,991	\$18,302	\$18,255	(\$4,676)	-20.4%
9503	--	\$15,921	\$26,500	\$27,283	\$28,628	\$22,231	\$6,310	39.6%
9504	--	\$13,944	\$15,517	\$16,130	\$17,302	\$17,609	\$3,665	26.3%
9506	--	\$19,464	\$19,505	\$22,152	\$23,055	\$24,043	\$4,579	23.5%
9507	--	\$19,819	\$20,514	\$26,317	\$23,200	\$24,343	\$4,524	22.8%
US	27,041	27,334	27,915	28,051	28,155	28,555	\$ 1,514	5.6%
WV	20,891	21,232	22,010	22,482	22,966	23,237	\$ 2,346	11.2%

Nicholas County								
Unemployment %								
Census Tract	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Numerical Chg 10-14	Percent Chg 10-14	
9501	1.5%	4.2%	5.9%	6.6%	9.9%	8.4%	560.0%	
9503	4.7%	4.1%	5.4%	1.3%	1.7%	-3.0%	-63.8%	
9504	8.1%	8.6%	8.1%	8.3%	8.6%	0.5%	6.2%	
9506	7.5%	8.1%	8.0%	7.3%	10.9%	3.4%	45.3%	
9507	6.6%	10.7%	10.0%	14.3%	12.9%	6.3%	95.5%	
WV	7.1%	7.5%	7.9%	8.4%	8.2%	1.1%	15.5%	
US	7.9%	8.7%	9.3%	9.7%	9.2%	1.3%	16.5%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Unincorporated Areas by Census Tract	Unincorporated Area
9501	Birch River, Tioga
9503	Swiss
9504	Craigsville
9506	Richwood, Canvas, Fenwick, Nettie
9507	Mount Nebo

County of Residence	Number of Disaster Related UI Claimants and DUA Claimants, who are still claiming as	Wages Reported in 2nd Quarter 2016	Remaining Weeks To Be Claimed 09/24/2016 to 12/24/2016	Average Wages earned per week in the 2nd Quarter 2016 ((Column C / Column B) /	Wages Lost or could be lost (Column D * Column E)
Kanawha	82	\$307,475.91	917	\$288.43	\$264,490.31
Nicholas	64	\$346,972.92	763	\$417.03	\$318,193.89
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Webster	9	\$65,696.57	117	\$561.50	\$65,695.50
Randolph	3	\$6,887.50	39	\$176.60	\$6,887.40
Roane	12	\$38,935.44	78	\$249.58	\$19,467.24
Clay	12	\$27,576.59	95	\$176.77	\$16,793.15
Fayette	5	\$42,738.88	52	\$657.52	\$34,191.04
Raleigh	2	\$3,486.55	13	\$134.09	\$1,743.17
Braxton	1	\$3,314.48	13	\$254.96	\$3,314.48
Pocahontas	1	\$5,500.47	13	\$423.11	\$5,500.43
Mingo	1	\$5,144.40	13	\$395.72	\$5,144.36
Lewis	2	\$5,722.22	13	\$220.08	\$2,861.04
Jackson	2	\$15,248.08	26	\$586.46	\$15,247.96
UNKNOWN	1	\$4,282.78	13	\$329.44	\$4,282.72
TOTAL					\$849,724.39

County of Residence	Number of Disaster Related UI Claimants and DUA Claimants	Wages Reported in 2nd Quarter 2016	Weeks Claimed after filing their UI or DUA claim	Average Wages earned per week in the 2nd Quarter 2016 (Column C / Column B / 13)	Wages Lost (Column D * Column E)
Greenbrier	649	\$4,855,091.88	1563	\$575.45	\$899,428.35
Monroe	62	\$443,589.72	108	\$550.35	\$59,437.80
Kanawha	145	\$518,259.11	1055	\$274.93	\$290,051.15
Pocahontas	5	\$34,481.93	12	\$530.49	\$6,365.88
Roane	35	\$110,709.22	173	\$243.31	\$42,092.63
Webster	22	\$161,564.57	158	\$564.91	\$89,255.78
Fayette	26	\$164,412.48	116	\$486.42	\$56,424.72
Clay	29	\$82,902.65	170	\$219.90	\$37,383.00
Nicholas	108	\$622,798.06	918	\$443.58	\$407,206.44
Randolph	3	\$6,887.50	24	\$176.60	\$4,238.40
Summers	9	\$62,498.89	12	\$534.17	\$6,410.04
Wyoming	2	\$23,504.00	6	\$904.00	\$5,424.00
Braxton	5	\$41,726.78	15	\$641.95	\$9,629.25
Upshur	3	\$45,081.94	3	\$1,155.94	\$3,467.82
Wood	1	\$6,435.01	1	\$495.00	\$495.00
Wayne	1	\$6,240.00	3	\$480.00	\$1,440.00
Raleigh	5	\$30,803.43	29	\$473.89	\$13,742.81
Lewis	4	\$33,294.12	13	\$640.27	\$8,323.51
Hardy	1	\$3,751.90	0	\$288.60	\$0.00
Jackson	2	\$18,779.30	9	\$722.28	\$6,500.52
Mingo	1	\$5,144.40	11	\$395.72	\$4,352.92
Monroe	2	\$6,779.99	14	\$260.76	\$3,650.64
Jefferson	1	\$3,420.00	7	\$263.07	\$1,841.49
Logan	2	\$4,409.55	7	\$169.59	\$1,187.13
Calhoun	4	\$14,846.58	26	\$285.51	\$7,423.26
Boone	1	\$4,771.38	4	\$367.02	\$1,468.08
UNKNOWN	78	\$603,978.72	137	\$595.63	\$81,601.31
TOTAL					\$2,048,841.93

As stated in the ETA Handbook No. 356, the first line of defense for any individual that is unemployed due to a disaster is the State Unemployment Compensation Program. The Disaster Unemployment Act (DUA) prohibits the payment of DUA for any week of unemployment for which the individual qualifies for unemployment compensation. The purpose of the DUA program is to provide unemployment assistance to those individuals who become unemployed or cannot commence employment as a direct result of a major disaster and are not covered under the Federal or State Unemployment Compensation programs.

Based upon the protocol for DUA, at the time an individual reports to a local office the staff must first determine if the person qualifies for State or Federal Unemployment Compensation. Three factors have to be met to be eligible for this program 1) the individual must have earned \$2,200.00 in at least two quarters of their base period which encompasses the first four of the last five completed quarters 2) the individual must be able and available and actively seeking full-time work in an occupation that they have experience or training in 3) the individual must not have any barriers that would prevent being able to work such as transportation, child care, etc. If any individual meets all the requirements under the state's unemployment compensation program, they must be paid benefits under that program. However, if the individual does meet this criteria they can apply for Disaster Unemployment program.

Here are a few scenarios in which an individual would qualify for DUA:

Claimant A – This individual was injured during the flood due to a tree falling on his vehicle. Even though he had a job that was not affected by the flood, he was not able and available to work as a direct result of the disaster, which is a requirement for Regular unemployment. Therefore, he would be denied for this program but would qualify for the DUA program.

Claimant B – This individual was on Regular unemployment when the disaster occurred. However, his vehicle was damaged as a direct result of the disaster rendering him unable to seek work, which is a requirement to continue receiving Regular unemployment. Therefore, staff would take a DUA claim based on the current circumstances. At the point that the claimant had transportation, the claimant would be removed from the DUA claim and placed back on the Regular unemployment claim. Remember DUA cannot be paid if the claimant is eligible for Regular unemployment in any week.

Claimant C – A doctor cannot operate his practice due to the disaster. Since he would more than likely be required to file unemployment contribution reports on his employees, report wages, and pay into the Regular unemployment program, all of his employees would more than likely qualify for Regular unemployment. However, he is a sole proprietorship and would not report his wages. He would not qualify for Regular unemployment, but would qualify for DUA.

In the current disaster, we had several individuals who had commenced employment during the second quarter of 2016, which caused those individuals to not have wages during their base period, which caused them to be monetarily ineligible for Regular unemployment. In addition, we had a couple individuals who had quit a job to start a new job, but were prevented from starting the new job as a direct result of the disaster. These individuals were all denied Regular unemployment because they had quit their last job due to no fault on the part of the employer. These individuals would qualify for DUA. There are many scenarios, but to qualify for the DUA program, the claimant's inability to work, get to work, etc. must be a direct result of the disaster and they must not qualify for Regular unemployment.

4273DR-WV Declared 6-25-16 & 4236DR-WV Declared 08/07/2015

10/5/2016

Program	OBLIGATED TO DATE DR4236	FIT OBLIGATED TO DATE DR4273	TOTAL Combined Disasters 4236 & 4273
Human Services	\$ -	\$ 46,337,143	\$ 46,337,143
Infrastructure	\$ 9,104,268	\$ 19,960,098	\$ 29,064,366
Mitigation	\$ 87,451		\$ 87,451
Operations	\$ -	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000
TOTAL OBLIGATED	\$ 9,191,719	\$ 66,441,241	\$ 75,632,960
Total \$ obligation required to meet threshold			\$ 253,860,178
Total required to meet threshold			\$ 178,227,218
% Obligated			29.79%
Per capita threshold for disasters declared on/after Jan. 1, 2016 through Dec. 31, 2016		\$ 137.00	
POPULATION (state) WV	http://factfinder.census.gov		
2015 Population Estimate	1,844,128		
2010 Census	1,852,994		

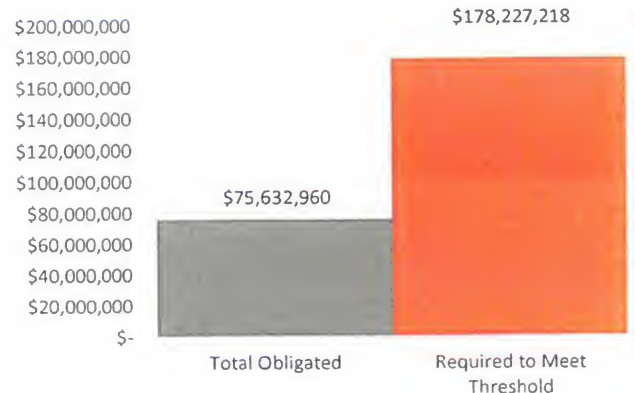
Human Services Detail

Unemployment	\$155,067
Crisis Counseling -SCC	\$258,262
Legal Services	\$5,000
ONA	\$6,570,000
Housing Assistance	\$34,220,000
Human Services	\$787,138
Immediate Needs (water/meals)	\$2,001,166
Manufacturing Housing	\$1,683,166
TOTAL	\$45,679,799

Operations Detail

Mission Assignment AmeriCorps	\$144,000
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Obligated Vs. Threshold



Registrants by County

County	Total	wFVL	% wFVL
Clay (County)	804	646	80.30%
Fayette (County)	330	257	77.90%
Greenbrier (County)	2,056	1,458	70.90%
Jackson (County)	59	39	66.10%
Kanawha (County)	1,838	1,307	71.10%
Lincoln (County)	87	61	70.10%
Monroe (County)	66	43	65.20%
Nicholas (County)	883	663	75.10%
Pocahontas (County)	81	51	63.00%
Roane (County)	277	206	74.40%
Summers (County)	181	112	61.90%
Webster (County)	391	287	73.40%
Grand Total	7,053	5,130	72.70%

Registrants by County // wFVL // Flood Insurance Status

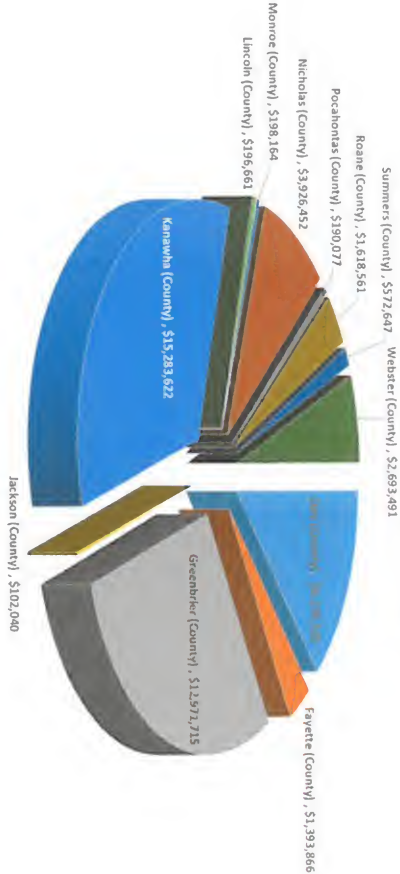
County	No Ins.	Yes Ins.	% Ins.
Clay (County)	598	48	8.00%
Fayette (County)	245	12	4.90%
Greenbrier (County)	1,288	170	13.20%
Jackson (County)	38	1	2.60%
Kanawha (County)	1,041	266	25.60%
Lincoln (County)	61	-	0.00%
Monroe (County)	36	7	19.40%
Nicholas (County)	615	48	7.80%
Pocahontas (County)	46	5	10.90%
Roane (County)	188	18	9.60%
Summers (County)	91	21	23.10%
Webster (County)	249	38	15.30%
Grand Total	4,496	634	14.10%

Registrants by County // wFVL

County	Total	Total FVL	Avg. FVL/Household
Clay (County)	646	\$ 6,179,928.59	\$ 9,566.45
Fayette (County)	257	\$ 1,393,865.76	\$ 5,423.60
Greenbrier (County)	1,458	\$12,971,715.17	\$ 8,896.92
Jackson (County)	39	\$ 102,039.79	\$ 2,616.40
Kanawha (County)	1,307	\$15,283,621.82	\$ 11,693.67
Lincoln (County)	61	\$ 196,660.91	\$ 3,223.95
Monroe (County)	43	\$ 198,164.10	\$ 4,608.47
Nicholas (County)	663	\$ 3,926,452.24	\$ 5,922.25
Pocahontas (County)	51	\$ 190,076.57	\$ 3,726.99
Roane (County)	206	\$ 1,618,561.03	\$ 7,857.09
Summers (County)	112	\$ 572,647.19	\$ 5,112.92
Webster (County)	287	\$ 2,693,490.81	\$ 9,384.99
Grand Total	5,130	\$45,327,223.98	\$ 8,835.72

- There was widespread damage in the disaster area affecting 5,130 homes and businesses – 73% of all FEMA applicants incurred some form of FEMA verified loss (FVL)
- FEMA estimates that the average grant award for each applicant will be less than \$9,000

FEMA Verified Loss



Sum of FVL	Total	20% Sub Total	HA Disp	Housing Damage
County				
Clay (County)	\$ 6,179,928.59			
Fayette (County)	\$ 1,393,865.76			
Greenbrier (County)	\$ 12,971,715.17			
Jackson (County)	\$ 102,039.79			
Kanawha (County)	\$ 15,283,621.82			
Lincoln (County)	\$ 196,660.91			
Monroe (County)	\$ 198,164.10			
Nicholas (County)	\$ 3,926,452.24			
Pocahontas (County)	\$ 190,076.57			
Roane (County)	\$ 1,618,561.03			
Summers (County)	\$ 5,772,647.19			
Webster (County)	\$ 2,693,490.81			
Grand Total	\$ 45,327,223.98	\$ 9,065,444.80	\$ 34,460,613.00	\$ 19,932,055.78

Added 20% - FEMA Assessment - "safe and sanitary conditions" Additional percentage for cost outside FEMA assessment

Housing Assistance Disbursed

Total Housing Unmet need

County	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	FVL	SRG
Clay (County)	\$ 40,021,106.92	\$ 6,179,928.59	345	548	13.03%	12.17%	13.63%	12.44%
Fayette (County)	\$ 13,581,557.00	\$ 1,393,865.76	151	233	5.70%	5.18%	3.08%	4.22%
Greenbrier (County)	\$ 83,700,272.31	\$ 12,971,715.17	748	1,380	28.25%	30.65%	28.62%	26.01%
Jackson (County)	\$ 1,782,882.00	\$ 102,039.79	28	39	1.06%	0.87%	0.23%	0.55%
Kanawha (County)	\$ 111,001,221.00	\$ 15,283,621.82	619	1,083	23.88%	24.06%	33.72%	34.49%
Lincoln (County)	\$ 2,068,856.00	\$ 196,660.91	52	70	1.96%	1.55%	0.43%	0.64%
Monroe (County)	\$ 1,617,733.00	\$ 198,164.10	35	51	1.32%	1.13%	0.44%	0.50%
Nicholas (County)	\$ 39,076,159.68	\$ 3,926,452.24	87	130	3.29%	2.89%	8.66%	12.14%
Pocahontas (County)	\$ 2,297,722.00	\$ 190,076.57	33	56	1.25%	1.24%	0.42%	0.71%
Roane (County)	\$ 10,086,286.00	\$ 1,618,561.03	101	172	3.81%	3.82%	3.57%	3.13%
Summers (County)	\$ 5,033,615.00	\$ 5,772,647.19	279	455	10.54%	10.11%	1.26%	1.56%
Webster (County)	\$ 11,541,766.00	\$ 2,693,490.81	170	285	6.42%	6.33%	5.94%	3.59%
WV STATE TOTALS	\$ 321,809,176.91	\$ 45,327,223.98	2648	4502	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

GREENBRIER COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$3,018,111	\$331,241	37	73
ASBURY	\$53,364	\$1,373	2	3
CALDWELL	\$5,273,286	\$694,436	34	67
CHARMCO	\$1,954,559	\$500,975	40	66
CLINTONVILLE	\$335,336	\$33,892	1	4
CRAWLEY	\$2,289,477	\$129,013	16	39
CRICTION	\$67,000	\$1,612	0	1
FORT SPRING	\$9,036	\$35,506	2	2
FORT SPRINGS	\$80,000	\$9,442	0	0
FRANKFORD	\$1,126,979	\$29,756	9	16
HINES	\$506,503	\$54,942	8	13
LESLIE	\$2,731,928	\$216,201	8	15
LEWISBURG	\$7,052,541	\$266,796	35	54
MAXWELTON	\$41,296	\$2,396	2	3
MEADOW BRIDGE	\$174,172	\$5,107	0	4
NALLEN	\$19,000	\$21,916	1	1
NORTH SPRING	\$65,482	\$11,640	0	0
QUINWOOD	\$355,483	\$20,880	10	15
RAINFELLE	\$19,077,703	\$5,374,172	219	372
RAYNELLE	\$9,720	\$4,299	1	1
RENICK	\$792,181	\$94,072	19	32
RONCEVERTE	\$4,479,846	\$370,399	58	89
RUPERT	\$4,855,695	\$1,682,637	44	104
RUSSELLVILLE	\$30,000	\$449	0	1
SINKS GROVE	\$25,000	\$65	0	1
SMOOT	\$219,233	\$33,139	6	8
WHITE SULP SPRINGS	\$90,000	\$0	0	0
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	\$13,488	\$28,888	1	1
WHITE SULPHUR	\$12,000	\$0	1	1
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING	\$15,000	\$0	1	1
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	\$28,462,974	\$2,957,750	189	382
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	\$1,702	\$18,359	1	1
WILLIAMSBURG	\$461,977	\$40,361	3	10
Greenbrier (County)	\$83,700,272	\$12,971,715	748	1380

JACKSON COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ADVENT	\$62,000	\$1,448	1	1
COTTAGEVILLE	\$79,200	\$1,246	0	1
GAY	\$7,200	\$275	1	1
KENNA	\$480,628	\$47,574	9	10
LE ROY	\$145,896	\$3,461	3	4
MOUNT ALTO	\$0	\$0	1	1
RAVENSWOOD	\$618,478	\$40,797	7	12
RIPLEY	\$106,716	\$3,659	4	6
SANDYVILLE	\$282,764	\$3,579	2	3
Jackson (County)	\$1,782,882	\$102,040	28	39

LINCOLN COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALKOL	\$1,414,774	\$159,454	31	44
ALUM CREEK	\$173,800	\$1,927	1	1
BRANCHLAND	\$5,604	\$166	1	1
GRIFFITHSVILLE	\$13,422	\$291	2	2
HARTS	\$231,956	\$23,995	9	14
RANGER	\$25,356	\$7,399	3	3
SIAS	\$8,000	\$440	1	1
SOD	\$168,000	\$1,212	0	0
SPURLOCKVILLE	\$4,164	\$904	1	1
SUMERCO	\$23,780	\$873	3	3
Lincoln (County)	\$2,068,856	\$196,661	52	70

CLAY COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BICKMORE	\$7,186,679	\$250,984	23	39
BOMONT	\$2,617,713	\$1,364,020	23	37
CHLOE	\$43,800	\$78	1	1
CLAY	\$4,850,016	\$885,062	58	91
CLAY COUNTY	\$6,960	\$11,117	1	1
CLENDENIN	\$931,387	\$240,388	17	21
DILLE	\$819,757	\$101,158	10	18
DUCK	\$513,890	\$98,499	10	16
GLEN	\$187,916	\$17,672	7	10
HARTLAND	\$28,000	\$27,509	0	1
INDORE	\$1,782,862	\$180,235	42	61
IVY DALE	\$5,000	\$1,164	0	0
IVY DALE	\$7,582,987	\$224,866	22	34
LIZEMORES	\$758,509	\$70,218	16	25
MAYSEL	\$872,805	\$153,280	15	29
NEBO	\$9,036	\$297	1	1
NEWTON	\$41,752	\$4,371	1	2
OVAPA	\$135,804	\$65,839	3	4
PROCIOS	\$8,270,939	\$1,871,244	46	88
TWORUN	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
VALLEY FORK	\$1,200	\$0	1	1
WALLBACK	\$3,051,407	\$553,421	38	53
WIDEN	\$243,892	\$58,508	9	14
Clay (County)	\$40,021,107	\$6,179,929	345	548

FAYETTE COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALLOY	\$28,800	\$5,641	0	1
ANSTED	\$801,947	\$32,532	14	24
BECKWITH	\$21,600	\$817	0	1
BELVA	\$628,121	\$231,853	4	8
BRADLEY	\$35,000	\$811	0	1
BROWNSVILLE	\$16,116	\$2,764	1	1
CANNELTON	\$33,844	\$0	0	1
CHARLTON HEI	\$11,396	\$3,877	2	2
CORLISS	\$4,800	\$66	1	1
DANESE	\$290,705	\$13,604	1	2
DIXIE	\$225,092	\$95,903	2	3
EDMOND	\$62,840	\$6,194	3	5
FAYETTEVILLE	\$1,821,395	\$240,963	10	21
GAULEY BRIDGE	\$618,585	\$49,727	9	12
GLEN FERRIS	\$291,816	\$3,478	3	3
GLEN JEAN	\$75,400	\$0	0	0
HICO	\$63,206	\$1,360	1	3
HILTON VILLAG	\$16,512	\$0	1	1
JODIE	\$69,024	\$4,391	2	2
KANAWHA FALL	\$9,000	\$3,659	1	1
KIMBERLY	\$20,256	\$356	0	1
KINCAID	\$95,724	\$9,637	3	5
LOOKOUT	\$232,592	\$6,312	1	4
MEADOW BRIDGE	\$246,276	\$15,395	9	13
MINDEN	\$79,116	\$18,349	4	7
MONTGOMERY	\$57,000	\$612	2	2
MOUNT CARBO	\$42,000	\$9,831	2	3
MOUNT HOPE	\$140,092	\$3,605	10	11
NALLEN	\$783,078	\$357,981	6	12
OAK HILL	\$772,260	\$62,763	9	13
POWELLTON	\$82,800	\$3,874	1	4
PROSPERITY	\$18,000	\$0	1	1
ROBSON	\$4,172,124	\$58,450	16	20
RUSSELVILLE	\$20,628	\$0	0	1
SCARBRO	\$242,507	\$31,159	6	7
SMITHERS	\$97,152	\$1,345	2	3
SWISS	\$77,000	\$1,438	0	1
VICTOR	\$671,689	\$46,069	9	11
WINONA	\$582,064	\$68,787	13	19
Fayette	\$13,581,557	\$1,393,866	151	233

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BARTOW	\$0	\$879	1	1
BUCKEYE	\$68,000	\$13,702	0	1
CASS	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
DUNMORE	\$15,500	\$100	1	1
DURBIN	\$40,000	\$923	0	0
HILLSBORO	\$291,559	\$9,406	8	11
MARLINTON	\$1,455,319	\$114,509	20	38
SLATYFORK	\$326,648	\$43,403	2	3
SNOWSHOE	\$40,000	\$0	0	0
VALLEY HEAD	\$51,900	\$7,156	0	0
Pocahontas	\$2,297,722	\$190,077	33	56

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
BELLE	\$803,887	\$40,245	5	10
BLUE CREEK	\$67,000	\$27,928	1	1
BOMONT	\$13,000	\$0	2	2
CABIN CREEK	\$16,800	\$0	3	3
CANNELTON	\$22,800	\$1,073	0	1
CEDAR GROVE	\$13,992	\$128	1	1
CHARLESTON	\$5,554,325	\$445,300	50	95
CHARLESTON	\$18,000	\$0	1	1
CHESAPEAKE	\$205,240	\$0	1	1
CLENDEN	\$2,911	\$777	1	1
CLENDENNIN	\$63,068,731	\$8,011,513	279	484
DRYBRANCH	\$15,348	\$1,605	2	2
DUNBAR	\$143,796	\$2,842	3	3
EAST BANK	\$172,720	\$0	1	2
ELKVIEW	\$38,026,843	\$6,342,604	231	414
ESKDALE	\$36,792	\$4,303	1	2
FALLING ROCK	\$833,618	\$292,792	6	14
GLASGOW	\$105,512	\$5,065	4	5
HANDLEY	\$138,940	\$4,630	1	1
HANSFORD	\$9,000	\$0	1	1
HERNSHAW	\$151,213	\$4,606	2	2
HUNTINGTON	\$9,989	\$0	1	1
LONDON	\$27,000	\$68	0	1
LOONEYVILLE	\$1,755	\$0	1	1
MALDEN	\$0	\$0	1	1
MAMMOTH	\$17,000	\$0	3	3
MARMET	\$12,112	\$0	1	1
MIAMI	\$8,796	\$0	1	1
MONTGOMERY	\$95,200	\$543	1	1
NITRO	\$116,434	\$2,341	1	3
POND GAP	\$8,000	\$0	1	1
PRAIRI	\$193,872	\$19,779	2	5
PROCIOS	\$36,000	\$14,147	0	1
ROCK	\$41,816	\$13,947	0	0
SAINT ALBANS	\$197,640	\$9,191	7	10
SHREWSBURY	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
SISSONVILLE	\$446,328	\$19,958	0	2
SOUTH CHARLE	\$291,271	\$18,238	2	3
TAD	\$7,068	\$0	1	1
WALTON	\$20,472	\$0	0	1
Kanawha	\$111,001,221	\$15,283,622	619	1083

KANAWHA COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$786,136	\$58,631	10	19
CORINNE	\$36,000	\$0	0	1
FOREST HILL	\$422,224	\$63,035	6	6
HINTON	\$1,840,138	\$194,939	28	46
JUMPING BRANCH	\$103,992	\$1,593	2	2
MEADOW BRIDGE	\$61,776	\$16,805	5	6
MEADOW CREEK	\$98,704	\$1,965	4	6
NIMITZ	\$18,000	\$189	1	1
PENCE SPRINGS	\$385,891	\$79,181	7	11
PIPESTEM	\$53,976	\$3,832	1	19
SANDSTONE	\$783,945	\$67,550	12	1
SUMMERSVILLE	\$9,684	\$522	1	1
TALCOTT	\$433,149	\$84,406	10	11
Summers (County)	\$5,033,615	\$572,647	87	130

SUMMERS COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$1,215,940	\$262,391	5	16
BIRCH RIVER	\$3,422,678	\$905,010	66	97
CANVAS	\$308,347	\$12,302	5	8
CLAY	\$6,000	\$0	1	1
COWEN	\$25,000	\$31,518	0	1
CRAIGSVILLE	\$10,000	\$986	1	1
GILBOA	\$66,892	\$6,833	2	3
INDORE	\$21,600	\$6,116	0	1
KESSLERS CROSS LANES	\$32,000	\$1,156	0	1
KESSLERS CROSS LANES	\$73,190	\$537	0	0
LEIVASY	\$313,340	\$34,346	3	5
MOUNT LOOKOUT	\$78,340	\$700	2	4
MOUNT NEBO	\$842,508	\$70,705	6	18
NALLEN	\$359,300	\$371,594	6	11
NETTIE	\$262,852	\$16,901	5	9
POOL	\$33,516	\$39,350	3	3
QUINWOOD	\$176,776	\$21,494	3	5
RICHWOOD	\$13,286,754	\$1,261,312	167	256
RUANA	\$24,000	\$8,490	0	1
SUMMERSVILLE	\$15,568,838	\$339,612	68	98
SWISS	\$320,110	\$13,622	6	10
TIOGA	\$328,459	\$44,035	13	16
Nicholas (County)	\$39,076,160	\$3,926,452	417	650

NICHOLAS COUNTY

	SRG	FVL	Low	Moderate
ALDERSON	\$1,162,278	\$182,989	27	38
GREENVILLE	\$144,112	\$3,195	0	3
LINDSIDE	\$35,695	\$2,816	1	2
PETERSTOWN	\$18,356	\$0	1	1
SECONDCREEK	\$80,000	\$285	0	0
SINKS GROVE	\$60,100	\$1,018	0	0
UNION	\$87,636	\$1,062	3	4
WAYSIDE	\$29,556	\$6,799	3	3
Monroe (County)	\$1,617,733	\$198,164	35	51

MONROE COUNTY

Low Income: \$19,800
 Moderate Income: \$36,000
 Note: Moderate # Includes Low #

ROANE COUNTY			
	SRG	FVL	Moderate
AMMA	\$1,730,979	\$304,944	10
CLENDENIN	\$2,227,087	\$457,620	18
ELKVIEW	\$97,088	\$20,353	1
GANDEEVILLE	\$181,436	\$15,228	1
LEFT HAND	\$637,183	\$186,697	5
LOONEYVILLE	\$452,176	\$83,545	4
NEWTON	\$1,525,210	\$304,101	23
OVAPA	\$16,800	\$8,472	1
PIGEON	\$140,208	\$25,442	3
PROCIOSUS	\$625,624	\$62,037	3
REEDY	\$13,000	\$4,832	1
SPENCER	\$201,526	\$19,649	10
WALLBACK	\$10,800	\$0	1
WALTON	\$2,227,169	\$125,640	20
Roane (County)	\$10,086,286	\$1,618,561	101
			172

WEBSTER COUNTY			
	SRG	FVL	Moderate
BERGOO	\$453,608	\$28,030	4
BIRCH RIVER	\$55,680	\$2,135	0
CAMDEN ON GAULEY	\$2,666,200	\$1,085,779	31
CAMDENONGAULEY	\$5,000	\$5,936	1
CAMDENONGAULEY	\$2,300	\$0	1
CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY	\$38,000	\$48	0
COWEN	\$2,231,820	\$476,943	33
DIANA	\$44,964	\$0	3
ERRACON	\$667,244	\$100,400	6
HACKER VALLEY	\$59,036	\$2,236	2
RICHWOOD	\$8,796	\$0	1
TIOGA	\$3,800	\$19,130	2
UPPERGLADE	\$225,391	\$17,256	10
WEBSTER SPRING	\$25,200	\$0	0
WEBSTER SPRINGS	\$5,054,727	\$955,599	76
Webster (County)	\$11,541,766	\$2,693,491	170
			285

Action Plan Checklist for Funds under Public Law 114-113

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (Pub. L. 114-223/254)

Initial Action Plan Review

Grantee: West Virginia

State: West Virginia

Date Plan Submitted: April 21, 2017

Entity Designated to Administer the Funds: West Virginia Department of Commerce/ Development Office

Date Plan Reviewed:

Amount of Funds Allocated in Plan: \$104,280,000

Submitted within 90 days of Federal Register Notice?

Reviewer/Title:

Yes

Criteria:		Yes (provide page #)	No (provide justification)
A. General Action Plan Requirements			
Does the Action Plan for disaster recovery identify the proposed use(s) of grantee's allocation, including criteria for eligibility, how the uses address long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas? Specifically:		Yes	
(1)	Needs Assessment	An impact and unmet needs assessment, as described in the Notice:	
	(a) Does the assessment evaluate the three core aspects of recovery – housing, infrastructure, and economic revitalization?	Housing - p. 32-40; 49-68 Infrastructure p. 41-45; 68-71 Economic Revit. p. 46-49; 71-77	
	(b) Does the assessment of emergency shelters and housing needs address interim and permanent; owner and rental; single family and multifamily; affordable, and market rate; and housing to meet the needs of pre-disaster homeless persons?	Emergency Shelter - p. 40 Owner/Rental - p. 32-37 Single/multifamily - p. 34-37 Affordable/Market - p. 38-39 Homeless - p. 39-40	
	(c) Does the assessment take into account the various forms of assistance available to, or likely to be available to, affected communities and individuals to identify needs not addressed by other sources?	West Virginia Recovery Coalition p. 10-16	
	Does the grantee assess whether public services are necessary to complement activities intended to address housing and economic revitalization needs?	Public Services Unmet Needs p. 77-78	
	(d) Did the grantee produce an estimate of unmet need by estimating the portion of need likely to be addressed by insurance proceeds, other federal assistance, or any other funding source by using the most recent available data? Did the grantee cite data sources?	Unmet Needs Assessment p. 49-77; Sources of Funding p.80-83; FEMA p. 51; SBA p. 52-53; Flood Insurance p. 53-54; Housing Data Charts p. 55-67; Infrastructure Needs Assessment p. 68-71; Infrastructure Data Chart p. 70; Economic Needs p. 71-77; Economic Data Chart p. 72-74, 76	
	(e) Are impacts described by type at the lowest geographical level practicable (e.g., county level or lower if available), using the most recent available data ?	Housing p. 34-37; 49-66 Infrastructure p. 41-45; Economic p. 46-49, 74-75	
	(h) Does the assessment take into account the costs of incorporating mitigation and resiliency measures to protect against future hazards?	Unmet Housing Need p. 56; Infrastructure Budget p. 70; Unmet Economic Need p. 76; Resiliency & Mitigation Measures p. 78	

Action Plan Checklist for Funds under Public Law 114-113

Criteria:		Yes <i>(provide page #)</i>	No <i>(provide justification)</i>
(2)	Connection between Needs and Allocation(s) of Funds	Does the assessment describe the connection between the identified unmet needs and the allocation of CDBG-DR resources, proposing an allocation of CDBG-DR funds that primarily considers and addresses unmet housing needs?	Determining Unmet Housing Needs p. 49-68; Sources of Funding p. 80; Method of Distribution p. 84-88; Housing Overview p. 89-92
	(a) If allocating funds for economic revitalization and infrastructure activities, does the assessment identify how any remaining unmet housing needs will be addressed or how its economic revitalization and infrastructure activities will contribute to the long-term recovery and restoration of housing in the most impacted and distressed areas?	Economic Revitalization p. 86; Infrastructure Activities p. 86-87	
(3)	Public Housing, Affordable Housing, and Housing for Vulnerable Populations	Does the Action Plan identify how it will address the rehabilitation, mitigation, and new construction needs of each disaster-impacted PHA within its jurisdiction, if applicable?	Affordable/Public Housing p.38-39
		Does the Action Plan identify how it will address the rehabilitation, reconstruction, replacement, and new construction of rental housing that is affordable to low or moderate income households in the most impacted and distressed areas.	Affordable/Public Housing p. 38-39; Housing Recovery p. 85-86; WV Rental Assistance Prog. p. 96-99
		Does the Action Plan describe how the grantee will promote housing for vulnerable populations, including a description of activities that will address the following:	Yes.
		(a) the transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and permanent housing needs of individuals and families that are homeless and at-risk of homelessness;	Affordable/Public Housing & Homelessness Services p.38-40
		(b) the prevention of low-income individuals and families with children (especially those with incomes below 30 percent of the area median) from becoming homeless;	Affordable/Public Housing & Homelessness Services p.38-40; Housing Recovery p. 85-86
		(c) the special needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing (e.g., elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents, as identified in 24 CFR 91.315(e));	Affordable/Public Housing p. 38; Housing Recovery p. 85; Housing Overview p. 89; Up to Code p. 93; Outreach to Vulnerable Populations p. 120
		(d) How planning decisions may affect racial, ethnic, and low-income concentrations, and ways to provide the availability of affordable housing in low-poverty, non-minority areas where appropriate and in response to natural hazard-related impacts?	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing p. 90; Monitoring Standards p. 116
(4)	Minimize or Address Displacement	How the grantee plans to minimize displacement of persons or entities and to assist any persons or entities displaced?	Efforts to Minimize Displacement p. 111
(5)	Maximum Assistance and Cost Reasonable Assessment	(a) A description of the maximum amount of assistance available to a beneficiary under each of the grantee's disaster recovery programs?	Up to Code p. 95; Rental Assistance p. 98; Bridge Home Program p. 100; Hazard Mitigation p. 103; Restore Riverview p. 105
	Only applicable to the second allocation of funds described in FR-6012-N-01 (published January 18, 2016)	(b) For any residential rehabilitation or reconstruction program, a description of a process to assess the cost effectiveness of each proposed project undertaken to assist a household, including criteria for determining when the cost of the rehabilitation or reconstruction of the unit will not be cost-effective relative to other means of assisting the property-owner? (Section 192 allocations. only)	Up to Code p. 93-95

Action Plan Checklist for Funds under Public Law 114-113

Criteria:			Yes (provide page #)	No (provide justification)
(6)	Elevation Standards	Does the grantee indicate that it will apply the elevation standards for new construction, repair or substantial damage, or substantial improvements to residential structures in flood hazard areas, such that the lowest floor is at least 2 feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain elevation?	Flood Insurance & Elevation Standards p. 112	
(7)	Planning & Coordination	(a) How the grantee will promote sound, sustainable long-term recovery planning informed by a post-disaster evaluation of hazard risk, especially land-use decisions that reflect responsible flood plain management and take into account possible sea level rise (for example, by using FEMA floodplain maps, frequency and intensity of precipitation events, and designs applying the new Advisory Based Flood Elevations (ABFE) or higher)?	Long-Term Recovery Planning & Coordination p. 107-110	
		(b) How the grantee will coordinate with other local and regional planning efforts to ensure consistency?	State Resiliency Office p. 108-110	
		(c) Does Action Plan provide for the use of CDBG-DR funds to develop a disaster recovery and response plan that addresses long-term recovery and pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation, if one does not currently exist?	Planning p. 105	
(8)	Infrastructure activities (Only applicable to the second allocation of funds described in FR-6012-N-01 (published January 18, 2016))	(a) How the proposed mitigation measures will be integrated into rebuilding activities and the extent to which infrastructure activities will achieve objectives outlined in regionally or locally established plans and policies?	Infrastructure Needs p. 68-71; Sources of Funding p. 80-83; Infrastructure Activities p. 86-87; Long-Term Recovery Planning & Coordination p. 107	
		(b) How infrastructure activities will be informed by a consideration of the costs and benefits of the project?	Infrastructure Needs p. 68-71; Sources of Funding p. 80-83; Infrastructure Activities p. 86-87; Long-Term Recovery Planning & Coordination p. 107	
		(c) How the State will seek to ensure that infrastructure activities will avoid disproportionate impact on vulnerable communities and create opportunities to address economic inequities facing local communities?	Infrastructure Needs p. 68-71; Sources of Funding p. 80-83; Infrastructure Activities p. 86-87; Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing p. 90; Long-Term Recovery Planning & Coordination p. 107	
		(d) How the State align investments with other planned state or local capital improvements and infrastructure development efforts, and will work to foster the potential for additional infrastructure funding from multiple sources?	Infrastructure Needs p. 68-71; Sources of Funding p. 80-83; Infrastructure Activities p. 86-87; Long-Term Recovery Planning & Coordination p. 107	
		(e) The extent to which the State will employ adaptable and reliable technologies to guard against premature obsolescence of infrastructure?	Infrastructure Goals p. 70-71	
(9)	Leveraging Funds	How the grantee will leverage CDBG disaster recovery funds to generate a more effective and comprehensive recovery?	Sources of Funding to be Leveraged p. 80-83; WV Hazard Mitigation Grant p. 102	
(10)	Protection of People and Property; Construction Methods	How the grantee's programs or activities will attempt to protect people and property from harm and how construction methods will emphasize high quality, durability, energy efficiency, a healthy indoor environment, sustainability, and water or mold resistance, including how it will support adoption and enforcement of modern building codes and mitigation of hazard risk, including sea rise, high winds, storm surge, and flooding, where appropriate?	Protection of People & Property; Construction Methods p. 113	

Action Plan Checklist for Funds under Public Law 114-113

Criteria:		Yes (provide page #)	No (provide justification)	
	(a) How the grantee will comply with the Green Building Standard established in the Notice for all new construction of residential buildings and for all replacement of substantially damaged residential buildings (i.e., where repair costs exceed 50% of replacement cost)?	Protection of People & Property; Construction Methods p. 113-114		
	(b) How the grantee will comply, to the extent applicable, with guidelines specified in the HUD CPD Green Building Retrofit Checklist for the rehabilitation of non-substantially damaged residential buildings where the repair costs are less than 50% replacement cost, including standards for appliances and products when replaced as part of rehab? This requirement does not apply when Energy star, Water-Sense Labeled, or FEMP-designated products do not exist.	Protection of People & Property; Construction Methods p. 113-114		
	(c) Describe the grantee's standards for housing and small business rehabilitation contractors performing work in the jurisdiction, including a mechanism for homeowners and businesses to appeal the quality of rehabilitation work?	Protection of People & Property; Construction Methods p. 113-114; Appeals Process p. 114		
	(d) Indicate the grantee's dam/levee work will include registration with the USACE Levee Database or Dam Inventory; ensure the structure is admitted under the USACE P.L. 84-99; ensure the structure is accredited under the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program; will upload the location of the structure and area served and protected into DRGR; and maintain file documentation of a risk assessment prior to flooding the flood control structure and that the investment includes risk reduction measures?	Dam/Levee Work p. 114		
(11)	Program Income	How the grantee will manage program income, and the purpose(s) for which it may be used?	Program Income p. 115	
(12)	Monitoring Standards and Procedures	(a) Monitoring standards and procedures sufficient to (i) ensure program requirements (including nonduplication of benefits) are met, and (ii) provide for continual quality assurance and adequate program oversight?	Monitoring Standards/Procedures p. 116	
(13)	Broadband Infrastructure	Does the Plan confirm that the grantee will ensure the installation of broadband infrastructure in a substantially rehabilitated building with four or more rental units?	Broadband Infrastructure p. 117	
B. Projects and Activities				
Does the Action Plan describe:				
(14)	Description of MOD or Programs/ Activities	The method of distribution of funds to UGLG's and/or descriptions of specific programs or activities the state will carry out directly?	Method of Distribution & Connection to Unmet Need p. 84-88; VI. Programs p. 89-92	
(15)	Basis for Allocations	How the needs assessment informed allocation determinations identified in the Plan, including the rationale for State-identified most impacted and distressed areas not identified by HUD?	Unmet Housing Needs Assessment p. 49-56; Social Vulnerability Index p. 56-68; Method of Distribution & Connection to Unmet Need p. 84-88	
	Economic/ Infrastructure Activities	In allocating funds for economic revitalization or infrastructure activities, does the Action Plan identify how any remaining unmet housing needs will be addressed or how its economic revitalization/ infrastructure activities will contribute to the long-term recovery and restoration of housing in the most impacted and distressed areas?	Economic Revitalization Goals p.77; Total Leveraging p. 83; Method of Distribution & Connection to Unmet Need p. 84-86	
(16)	Program/Activity Details	For each program or activity carried out by the State: (a) The projected uses of the CDBG-DR funds, including the administering entity, budget and geographic area?	Method of Distribution p. 84-88; Program Overview p. 89-92	